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14 SEP 1960

*V. card*  
Mr. E. Nelson Slater  
Union des Banques Suisses Building  
Vevey, Switzerland

Dear Nelson:

Many thanks for your letter of 18 September and for the biography of your great-grandfather, Samuel Slater.

It was certainly good to hear from you again and I appreciate your thoughtful comments. I am placing the book in my private library where it will make a welcome and valuable addition. I hope to look it over very shortly.

With every best wish.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Allen W. Dulles  
Director

*Via letter  
M. M.*

O/DCI,  bak(22 Sept. 60)

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60-37

H. N. SLATER

UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES BUILDING  
VEVEY - SWITZERLANDTELEPHONE 64 91  
CABLE: NELSLATER VEEV

12 September, 1966

Mr. Allen W. Dulles  
3825 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
U.S.A.

PERSONAL  
=====

Dear Allen:

While you have probably already received the enclosed article "No Need For Spying" taken from the U.S. News and World Report of August 22, I feel obliged to at least express my dismay over our apparently inexcusable negligence in permitting such acts of treason as this, not to mention the scandalous escape of the two defectors Martin and Mitchell from the N.S.A.

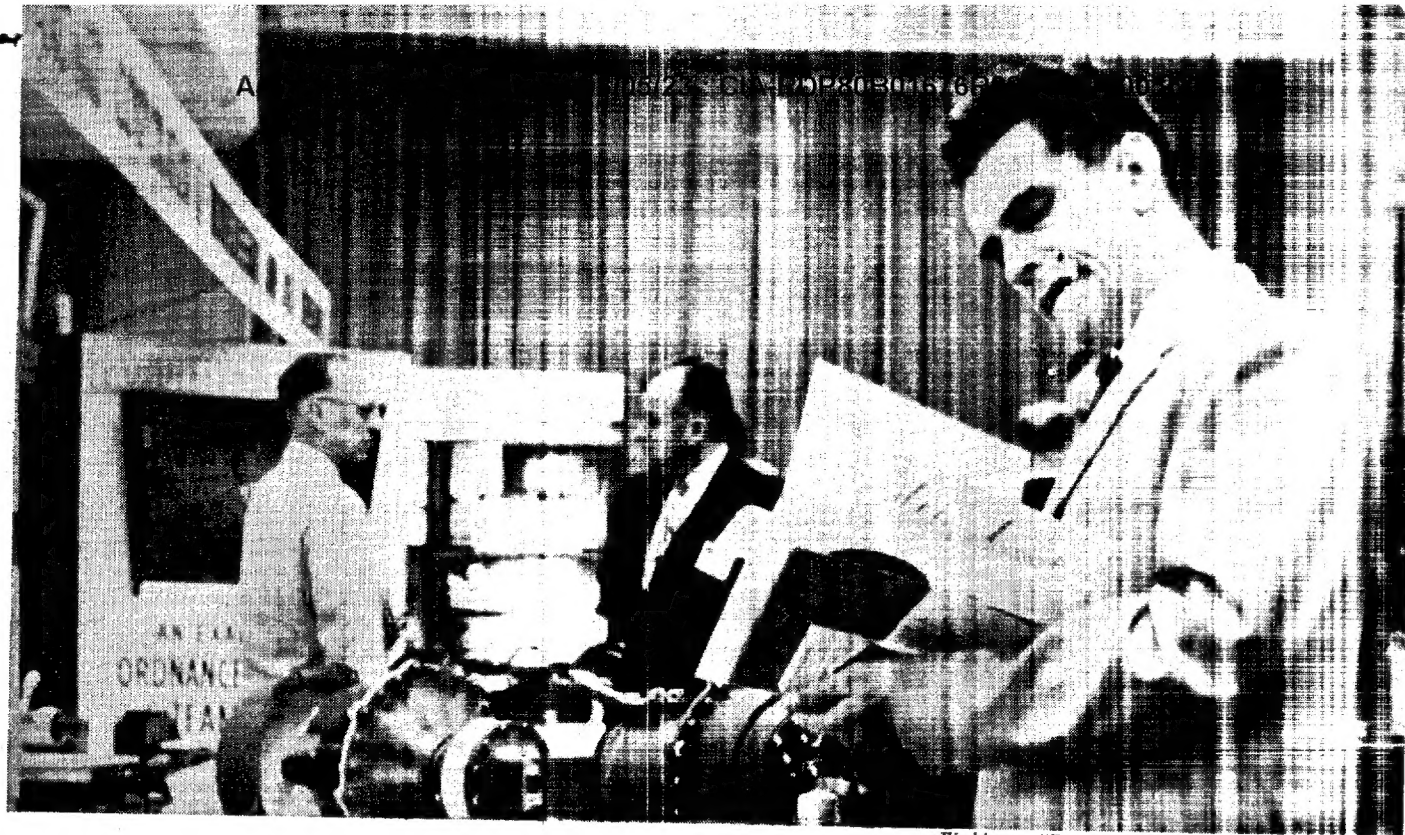
Although I am sure that you are doing your utmost to control these disgraceful happenings, if this country is to survive the next ten years better measures must be found to defend the security of the United States. Our first and greatest need appears to be in our leadership, which from the administrative and political branches must bear much responsibility for the great loss of respect which we have suffered during the past three administrations. I only hope that the next President will be successful in reversing our downward trend and restore the faith of the people by a bold, courageous and inspiring leadership.

As this book may be of interest to you owing to past associations, I am sending you one of the very first copies of a biography of my great-grandfather Samuel Slater, written by E.H. Cameron, which has just come off the press. This publication is now in the process of being widely distributed among educational institutions, as well as individuals, throughout the United States and I am asking my New York office to forward a copy to you under separate cover.

With my best wishes.

Sincerely,

*Hubert*



--Washington "Evening Star" Photos by Randolph Scott

Deeply absorbed, Vsevolod N. Generalov, an assistant air attaché at the Soviet Embassy, examines a handful of documents that he picked up at a convention of the Association of the United States Army, in Washington. The Association provided free brief cases for Communists and other visitors in which to carry away information on latest defense developments in the United States.

# NO NEED FOR SPYING

## How U.S. Gives Reds Military Information Russia Wants

**T**HE UNITED STATES, it is now shown, freely hands out information about this country's defenses to Communists who know where to go to get it.

Americans attempting to get similar information in Russia about Soviet defenses risk arrest and expulsion, and, if accused of spying, could face death.

Latest evidence of how the Reds get what they want without the need for spying appeared in the Washington "Evening Star" on August 11. The article shows how four Russian and two Polish military attachés visited a three-day exhibition of new U. S. defense developments. They studied the exhibits, listened to explanatory speeches and carried off armloads of printed information.

To do this, the Communists merely paid \$1 each to register at the convention of the Association of the United States Army. The convention, with its defense exhibits, was held in Washington from August 8 to 10.

During that time the Soviet Union was expelling a U. S. air attaché from Moscow for taking "unauthorized" photo-

graphs. A Soviet military court, with power to order a death sentence, was preparing to try U. S. pilot Francis G. Powers as an aerial spy.

**What Reds saw.** Pictures on these pages show the Communist attachés at work and the weapons and defense systems they examined at close range. Between afternoon and evening sessions, they sipped cocktails on the poolside terrace of the hotel where the convention was held.

The Red agents, all in civilian clothes, were Lieut. Col. Viktor F. Lobanov and Lieut. Col. Vsevolod S. Tovina, assistant military attachés at the Soviet Embassy; Vsevolod N. Generalov and August A. Yashin, assistant air attachés at the Soviet Embassy; and Capt. Edward Gordon and Roman Misztal, of the military attaché's office in the Polish Embassy.

Reporter Jerry O'Leary, Jr., wrote in the "Evening Star": "None of the information the Russians obtained was classified. However, an Army spokesman said there were actually seven items of defense hardware disclosed at the con-

vention that never before had been seen by the general public."

The newspaper said these included:

- A T-114 tracked reconnaissance vehicle contemplated to replace the armored car or the light tank.
- A new configuration of the Nike Zeus missile.
- An artist's conception of the Army's new Mauler, a mobile, automatic air-defense firing system with electronic computer.
- An SD-5, a pilotless jet plane loaded with spy-in-the-sky equipment.
- A typical warhead of about 100 millimeters.
- A Red Eye hand-carried antiaircraft weapon.
- A working model of a missile computer.

**Tass kept out.** The newspaper added that, while the Red attachés were wondering around the exhibition picking up tips on new defense developments, a reporter for Tass, the official Soviet news agency, was denied admission, presumably because he might learn too much.

## U. S. News &amp; World Report

reconnaissance unit known under the code name of "10-10" detachment was stationed.

This detachment, assigned to conduct intelligence work against the U.S.S.R. by sending spy planes into the air space of the U.S.S.R. to gather information on military, industrial and other important objectives, for the sake of camouflage, was officially subordinated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Concerning the certificate found on Powers, which was issued on January 1, 1959, he stated that this certificate "says that I have the right to pilot a U. S. Air Force plane. It was issued to me in the detachment '10-10' on the air base in Incirlik. The certificate was issued to us in the name of NASA."

On orders of the "10-10" detachment command, Powers made systematic intelligence flights since 1956 in a special high-altitude Lockheed U-2 plane along the Soviet borders with Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan.

Powers stated about these flights: "We would take off from Incirlik airdrome and would fly eastward as far as the town of Van, situated on the lake of the same name. After that, we would proceed to Teheran, the capital of Iran, and, having passed it, would fly eastward, to the south of the Caspian Sea. After that, I usually flew to the south of Meshed, crossed the Iranian-Afghan frontier and further along the Afghani-Soviet frontier. . . . Not far from the eastern frontier of Pakistan a turn was made and we returned to the Incirlik airdrome, taking the same route. Later on, we began making a turn earlier, after penetrating into the Afghan territory for about 200 miles."

Powers further pointed out that, during his intelligence flights in this area he was told to use as emergency airdromes, in case of a possible landing, the airfields of Meshed and Teheran in the territory of Iran.

The course of Powers's flight over the territory of the Soviet Union on May 1, 1960, was carefully prepared in advance.

This is indicated by the fact that this flight was entrusted precisely to Powers, who familiarized himself with Bodo airport in Norway yet in 1958.

As established by the investigation, on April 27, 1960, Powers was brought in a transport plane of the United States Air Force from the Incirlik Air Force Base to Pakistan—the Peshawar airport.

Colonel Shelton and a party of 20 people from among the maintenance personnel of the "10-10" detachment arrived simultaneously at Peshawar base to prepare his flight.

The specially fitted out Lockheed U-2 plane was flown there from Turkey by

## THIS IS SOVIET "JUSTICE"

*Under the Russian judicial system, which the American pilot Francis G. Powers now faces:*



- Police are free to make arrests without a warrant from any court.
- A person can be jailed for as long as nine months, for "preliminary investigation," without the right to see a lawyer.
- The trial is held behind closed doors if necessary to prevent a "state secret" from being divulged.
- There is no trial by jury. Cases are heard, decisions made and sentences imposed by judges who are under control of the Communist Party and Soviet Government.
- In a case of espionage, trial is by a military court, even if the defendant is a civilian.
- The defense lawyer must inform against the defendant if interests of the state require it.
- If acquitted, a defendant may be tried again for the same offense.

*Note: Based on a study of Russian legal code and practice.*

TRIAL SCENE for Mr. Powers is the Central House of Trade Unions in Moscow, formerly a palace in Czarist days.



— Sovfoto

another pilot of the "10-10" detachment.

On the night of May 1, 1960, two and a half hours before take-off, Powers was ordered by Shelton to fly over the territory of the U.S.S.R. from south to north at an altitude of 20,000 meters [65,600 feet] along the following route: Peshawar, the Aral Sea, Sverdlovsk, Kirov, Archangel, Murmansk, and to land at Bodo airport in Norway.

In accordance with the orders he received, Powers, when flying over certain points of the Soviet territory, was to switch on the special equipment with which the plane was fitted out for aerial photography and registration of the operation of radar stations of the Soviet Union's anti-aircraft-defense system. On Shelton's orders, Powers was to give special attention to several places on his course and to two points—at one of which

a missile-launching site was supposed to be located and at the other an especially important defense objective.

Powers carefully complied with all these instructions. In his Lockheed U-2 plane, Powers took off from Peshawar airport, climbed to an altitude of 20,000 meters, flew over the territory of Afghanistan, intruded in the air space of the Soviet Union for more than 2,000 kilometers [1,250 miles] from the frontier. The navigation instruments and the special equipment functioned without fault during the flight.

Throughout the flight, Powers felt normal and plotted intelligence data on his flight map. In the area of Sverdlovsk, Powers's plane was shot down by the Soviet rocket troops.

Asked about the circumstances under (continued on page 98)





Nose cone of a model guided missile stands behind Lieut. Cols. Lobanov and Tovma as they inspect the exhibit of one of leading U. S. defense manufacturers. Although Communist military attaches studied defense items at will, Red newsmen were kept out.

Graphic display of America's new Hawk weapon, a missile-killing missile, gets attention of Lieut. Col. Vsevolod S. Tovma, center, and Lieut. Col. Viktor F. Lobanov, right, assistant military attachés at the Soviet Embassy. On view were seven items of U. S. defense hardware never before shown to the public.



A mock-up of the turbfan engine used to power America's huge B-52 bombers gets close scrutiny from Generalov, left, and Yashin. The Communist visitors heard top U. S. military men discuss defense programs, applauded when speaker said Reds steal our secrets and beat us to the punch.

Russian air attachés Generalov, left, and Avgust A. Yashin wear serious expressions as they examine an electronics exhibit. The two Red agents spent much time viewing electronic equipment.

More information for an already stuffed brief case is picked up by Capt. Edward Gordon, of the Polish military attaché's office. Communists were on hand during all three days of the convention.



# A TALK WITH THE SILENT KENNEDY

Usually outspoken Joseph P. Kennedy is taking no public part in his son's quest for the Presidency. Why? In a frank talk with a "U. S. News & World Report" staff member, the father gives his reasons.

## CAP D'ANTIBES, France

As Senator John F. Kennedy charts the crucial weeks ahead in his drive for the Presidency, many Americans are wondering why one of the most powerful men in his camp is sitting out the campaign 3,000 miles from U. S. shores.

That man is the candidate's father, Joseph P. Kennedy—a multimillionaire businessman and former top official and diplomat for the Government.

In the garden of his villa on the French Riviera, overlooking the Mediterranean, Joseph P. Kennedy told a member of the International Staff of "U. S. News & World Report" that there is no mystery about his decision to avoid any public part in his son's campaign. He said:

"I just think it's time for 72-year-old men like me to step aside and let the young people take over. There's certainly no shortage of Kennedys and their in-laws to speak up. We've never been what you would call shy."

**Former speaker-upper.** Shyness, those close to the Kennedys agree, is not one of the characteristics of the head of the family. As a businessman, Government official and diplomat, Joseph P. Kennedy always was outspoken, often controversial, in his views.

"I stood up and took them and batted them out for 25 years," he told the "U. S. News & World Report" staff member. "Now it's somebody else's turn. I called them as I saw them at the time, even when it got me in trouble, which is more than some people did."

Mr. Kennedy made his huge fortune, estimated at upward of 250 millions, in banking, movies, stock speculation, liquor importing and real estate. As the first Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in 1934, he was opposed by both big industrialists and "liberals" because of his reputation as a stock manipulator. Later, as Chairman of the Maritime Commission, he had numerous

wrangles with both labor unions and the shipping companies.

As U. S. Ambassador at London at the start of World War II, Mr. Kennedy was greatly impressed with Germany's military strength. He reported to President Franklin D. Roosevelt that sending military aid to Britain would only be throwing it down the drain. This caused an uproar in both the U. S. and Britain.

**A father's decision.** Members of Senator Kennedy's campaign staff say that, although it was the senior Kennedy's own decision to keep out of the campaign, the Democratic candidate would have discouraged his father from any effort to participate in it.

Mr. Kennedy feels there is nothing unusual about his coming to the French Riviera even though his son is running for the Presidency. He's been spending his summers here for the last five years.

"Since 1952, when Jack went to the Senate," he said, "I've never campaigned for him, never made any speeches. You know, I've never even heard Jack make a speech except on television."

Here with Mr. Kennedy are his wife, Rose, and a niece, Miss Anne Gargan.

**Golf, then a swim.** The head of the Kennedy clan has a daily routine that seldom varies. Driving his own car, an expensive German make, he goes to a golf course about five miles from his villa and begins playing at 9:30 a.m., weather permitting.

Mr. Kennedy always has the same caddy—an attractive French girl named Françoise, about 21 years old. The course is short and fairly easy, and Mr. Kennedy usually scores in the low 70s. The blonde Françoise says his fairway shots are "short" but very straight. "He has an excellent swing," she adds. "He always gives me \$3 for the round."

At the end of the season, Françoise says, she gets a present of \$30 from him. Mr. Kennedy speaks no French, but has



—Wide World

JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, ready for swim on the French Riviera. Of his son's campaign, he says: "I think it's time for 72-year-old men like me to step aside."

been teaching Françoise English during the golf rounds.

At almost exactly 12:30 p.m., the Kennedys go swimming in the sea from a cabana at Eden Roc that they have rented from the luxurious Hotel du Cap. Their cabana, number 513, is hidden from view, and the Kennedys swim in a roped-off part of the Mediterranean where they cannot be seen by passers-by.

**Rent: \$1,000 a month?** Real estate agents in Cap d'Antibes say Mr. Kennedy must be paying something like \$1,000 a month for his villa, called Bella Vista. It is situated just across the road from a Roman Catholic church called the Church of La Garoupe. This is where the Kennedys attend services.

On the slopes of the surrounding hills the Kennedys have neighbors who are equally shy of publicity. One is Stavros Niarchos, a Greek millionaire and shipping magnate. Another is Sadruddin Khan, brother of the late Aly Khan.

This is the playground of the rich. On the beaches and terraces overlooking the Mediterranean, bikini-clad girls mingle with millionaires from every part of the world. Powerful speedboats pull water skiers over the incredibly blue water.

At the Hotel du Cap, the manager waves his hand toward the expanse of lawn leading from the hotel to the sea. "From here to there," he says, "we have 170 servants." The hotel has rooms for only 150 persons.

Actually, it all seems a long way from the American presidential campaign.